

P. solon (*Graphium codrus gabriellae* Racheli, 1979) are more easily caught when thus intent upon a draught.”

Charles Woodford.

A Naturalist among the Head-Hunters 1890, pp. 94-95.

– John Tennent, 1 Middlewood Close, Fylingthorpe, Whitby, North Yorkshire YO22 4UD.

An additional record of the Scots Pine Wood Gnat *Mycetobia gemella* Mamaev (Dip.: Mycetobiidae).

Since the addition of *Mycetobia gemella* Mamaev to the British list (Hancock *et al.* 1996, *Dipterists Digest* 3: 32-35) another two examples have been reared from larvae, found in May 1996, under the bark of a dead pine tree in Glen Affric, Inverness-shire. The tree had been blown down about three years previously, judging from the fact that the bark was beginning to loosen while retaining a strong resinous odour in the moist yellowish layer between it and the sap wood. This record constitutes a third British site, the others being Rothiemurchus and Abernethy, both slightly further south and east within Scotland. Abroad it is known from Norway, Denmark and European Russia. On the occasions on which this species has been reared it has always been from gymnosperms in a decayed condition and it is hypothesised that there is a possible obligatory biological link as yet undefined. Other Palaearctic members of the genus have been found under similar conditions but in association with deciduous (dicotyledonous) trees.

The Anisopodidae have been split in recent years by the creation of other families of which Mycetobiidae is the only other one with Palaearctic representatives. The Anisopodidae *sensu lato* are often referred to generically in British literature as window gnats, but by the term wood gnats in North America. Without wishing to enter into arguments about the standardisation of vernacular names, or even the desirability of them in generally unfamiliar insects, the habit of being associated with human habitation is limited to but one or two of the numerous world wide species and hence is not very appropriate for the group as a whole. However, the use of an “English” name for *M. gemella* in this short note title is intended to be purely descriptive.— E. GEOFFREY HANCOCK, Glasgow Museums, Kelvingrove, Glasgow G3 8AG, Scotland.

***Nemapogon clematella* (Fabricius, 1781) (Lep.: Tineidae) larval habits**

In May 1995 I discovered evidence of lepidopterous larvae feeding on the fungus *Diatrype disciformis* growing on dead hazel *Corylus avellanus* wood. Affected hazels were characteristically old coppiced plants where some of the upright boughs had died and been infected with this fungus. *D. disciformis* produces small, hard, roundish, black pustules on the bark’s surface. Phillips (1981, *Mushrooms and other fungi of Great Britain and*